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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old *Argus building on Third Street*, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jan11:ly

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. sp57:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan22, 1871

MRS. P. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, *Fancy Goods*, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. jn14'71-1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30,70:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr12'71:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. oct28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COATE, Dealer in paints, oil,glass,nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy tools. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27-71-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov1'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Weddings, &c., supplied nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-71-1y

H. & F. MEIZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-1y

G. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. [sep27'71-1y

C. F. WINTER.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 *Broadway*. sep27'71-1y

WM. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sep27'71-1y

C. R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m. sep27'71 1y

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & c. at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near the Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. H. MILES, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, New Brighton. sep27'71 1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything found in a first class grocery. Bridge st., near Depot. sep13:1y

UMSTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. jy21:1y

MRS. E. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., Cor. Apple & Broadway. jy21:1y

B. S. RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON—Meals at all hours; table supplied with the best the market affords of the season. Prices low. Wm. Kloeber, Proprietor, Third and Broadway. jn24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nolte) feb22'71-1y

EDWARD SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Third street. Special attention given to weddings and balls; oysters and ice-cream [sep14 1y

A. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, 3 Broadway New Brighton See ads [sep14,1y

MOSS, Photographer, Watson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from ambrotypes to negatives. sep14 1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. [sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main st., Beaver Falls. sep28:1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main st Beaver Falls Pa. jan15:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

E. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, *Bridge* st., Bridgewater. (sep27:1y

JOHNSTON, SMALL & JOHN WALTHES, manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Backs, Spring wagons and all kinds of Vehicles. Blacksmithing generally, Market st above Bridge-st. 6-25-1y

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds, Bank st McKinley's Run. aug9'71-1y

MRS. HART DARRAGH, S. aron, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71-1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. (feb15'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but first-class, experienced workmen employed. Shop on Water st., Bridgewater, Pa feb27:1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep31:1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep31:1y

ROCHESTER.

WELLSMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Depot, Rochester, Pa. jy14:1y

GEORGE SCHLEIEIN, Agent. Bakery and Confectionery, Oysters and Ice Cream to supply families. Particular attention given to supplying Parties and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester. jy14:1y

W. BUEHLING, German Apothecary & Druggist, in Diamond near Post-office, Rochester, Pa. *Prescriptions carefully compounded.* oct6,'71

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross Store, New York st. nov1

INGHAM BOYD, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c., Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing done in the best manner, Rochester, Pa. [sep27-1y

WHISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour and Meal. Feed of every description. Cor Bridge st & Adams street, Rochester, Pa sep27:1y

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO., Wool-buyers, Custom Builders &c., Rochester Pa., near the Canal. sep28:1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agent for Singer's sewing machine, 25 New York and 8 H. St., Rochester. jy14:1y

RAIMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices low. Main St Rochester, Pa jan18:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., Rochester. New stock. jy14:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep13:1y

JEFFERIES & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Leather, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & Adams sts.

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Lumber Lath &c, Rochester. [sep21 1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to Hukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28:1y

D. WELSH EVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, Branch R. station and ohio river. oct12:1y

SCHLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good rates. Near R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

J. C. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D. SWANS, Electrical Physician, Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 57 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa [sep14:1y

SPENZ & WETZEL, the *only manufacturers* of Genuine Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Buchanan street, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. [15-5-tf

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

K. F. SPUNKELL, A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Cannel Coal, Cor 3d & Broadway mar31-1y

ISAAC THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Broadway & 4 block st. E Liverpool (mar31-1y

SMITH & CO., Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded feb15:1y

VANPORT.

J. M. CORNELIUS & CO., Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan30,'71-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. ESNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Builder of Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jun9'71-1y

JOHN THORNTLEY Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Parlor Extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., would be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The Castings will be conducted by

apr1tf J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr19:1y.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the village and surrounding country. Office corner of Buffalo and Broadway. sep16:1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, rendering it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov2tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BALING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'69:f

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one third of their former fair prices.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit* farms; *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural residence,* and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address: R. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,

477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

may1tf.

D. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes,

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

In great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec28'68:1y

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwright's, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8,'71:1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales. SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers. No 965 Robeson street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTH.

Highest cash price paid for Barley R. A. YOUNG. 1953:1y

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS,

FRAMES,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *and their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES

and

GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar3'71—1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Pittsburgh	145AM	830AM	710AM	330PM
Rochester	252	1043	845	536
Salem				
Alliance	506	135PM	1745	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	323	153PM	747
Wooster				
Mansfield	838	535	428	945
Crestline { A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053	838	750	1143AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1243
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	210PM	1220AM	1140	255
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	417	806	725PM	510
Valparaiso				
Chicago	720	650	630	820PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Chicago	920AM	835PM	830AM	920PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1025PM	905	945	1040AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	230	1125	1240PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	1424AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	624
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	420	600	805
Crestline { D	700	450	1130AM	830
Mansfield	723	513	1203PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	820	700	226	1113
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	410	1125PM
Salem				
Rochester	1044M	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.10 p. m; New Castle, 2.55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.30 a. m. Youngstown, 10.30. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4.45 p.m.

P. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	335PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1130	255	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	460	610	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	909	409	
Bayard	1023	522	
Alliance	1125	620	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	704	815
Hudson	1253	734	835
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	620		245	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	445PM	
Rochester	740	310	535	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	440	700	
Steubenville	955	540		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9.45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!

Designed for every Home and Individual.

THE NATION,

Its Rulers and Institutions,

OR,

Outlines of the Government,

BY

JUDGE WILLIS.

Published in English and German.

18,000 COPIES SOLD,

And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.

AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY

MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.

SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE

CIRCULARS and TERMS,

AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.

Address—

J. R. FOSTER & CO.,

68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

feb8-1y-cbd apr5-nov1.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO

MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE,

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep13-1y.

Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c. neatly executed at this office.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

April 19, 1871: 1y

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & EIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN.
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
EDWARD PEREYGAUX.
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Freds.) [nov29-1y.]

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
SOLE AGENTS.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, O'io.
CRIVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD
1y26-1y.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jel4tf:y

Gold & Silver Watches.

"ROBERTS"

TO REBUILD.

American Watches at Factory Prices.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD

BEFORE REBUILDING.

Genuine Waltham Watches:

2 Ounce Coin-silver Cases..... $16 00
4 " " " 21 00
6 " " " 29 00

Elgin Watches:

2 Ounce Coin-silver Cases..... $20 00
4 " " " 25 00

United States Watches:

2 Oz. Silver Cases Chronometer Balance, $30 00
3 " " " " " 23 00
5 " " " " " 28 00

Ladies' Gold Watches,

$25, $30, $35, $40, $50,

AND UPWARDS.

All Warranted Good Time-Keepers.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prompt attention given to inquirers by mail. nov15-1y

SELECT MISCELLANY.

JOHN REYNOLD'S LESSON.

"What is the matter, my little woman?"

"Only tired, John,"

Lina Reynolds looked up as she spoke, to smile bravely into the face bending anxiously over her.

"Tired, Lina?" he said, lifting the little figure as he spoke, and taking his wife like a child upon his knee. "What have you been doing to tire you?"

"Only the day's work. Don't worry, John," for a shade passed over the kindly face.

"I don't worry; but I can't see what makes you complain so often of being tired. I am sure the housework a'n't so much. Other women do it."

There was just a little fretfulness in John's tone, though he did not mean to be unkind.

"I know they do. Mrs. Harper has four children and takes care of them, besides doing piles of sewing. Perhaps, John, it is because I have not had experience in country work, and don't manage well. I will learn better after a while. Now, tell me what you did in town."

"I did quite well. Sold the whole crop of wheat at a good price, and put another instalment in the bank for the Stanley farm."

"Your heart is on that farm, John."

"Indeed it is. Let me once own that, free of debt, and I shall be a happy man. A fine land in the county, and the house is twice as large as this."

Lina's face flushed with pleasure at the additional work of all kinds, and swallowed a little sigh that nearly escaped her.

"John," she said, rather timidly, "don't you think if you spend part of the money on this house we might be very happy here?"

"Spend money on this house!" cried the astonished John. "Why, what on earth ails this house?"

"I mean in things for it. Now, the parlor looks so stiff, and is always shut up. I was thinking if we had a pretty carpet, and some curtains of white muslin or lace, and a set of nice furniture, and—and—a piano. O John! if we could have a piano."

"A piano! Do you you know what a piano costs?"

"No. Aunt Louise had one, you know, ever since I can remember.—But I think if we had a pretty parlor to rest in the evening, I could play for you and sing. You never heard me play or sing, John."

"I have heard you sing, but not lately," said John, rather gloomily.

"Oh! that was just humming around the house. I mean real singing. I have lots of music in my trunk."

"But you are only a farmer's wife now, Lina. I thought when we were married that you understood that you were not to have city finery and pleasure."

"So I did, John. I don't want finery. I don't want any pleasure but your love, John. Don't scowl up your face so. I am silly to think of these things at all. There, kiss me and forget it. I am nicely rested now, and I'll get your tea in ten minutes."

John put her down with a very tender kiss, and straightway fell into a revery.

Lina Rivers had been a district schoolteacher in Scottfield just four months, when John Reynolds offered her his hand and heart. She was an orphan from infancy, but her father's sister had adopted and educated her in a life of luxury, and without altering a will made years before, leaving her entire fortune to a charity asylum. Lina, left alone, had thankfully accepted the position of country schoolteacher, procured for her by some friends, and was thinking life a hard burden, when John came to brighten it. She gave her whole gentle little heart into his keeping at once, appreciating at their full value his honest, true heart, his frank nature, his sterling good qualities, and looking with the most profound admiration upon his tall, strong frame and handsome face.

It was a perfect love-match, for John fairly worshipped the dainty, refined little beauty he had married. And, having married her, he took her to his home, and, in all ignorance, proceeded to kill her.

There was no blame to be laid upon him. Living in the old farm-house where he had spent his entire life, the one ambition of his heart was to own land, stock, barns, and a model farm. He had seen his mother cook, churn, feed poultry and drudge all her life, all the women he knew did the same, and if Lina made a mistake, she put a willing heart into her work, and soon conquered its difficulties. Surely, he thought, it was an easier life to be mistress of his home, with the Stanley farm in prospect, than to toil over stupid children in a district school. He had never heard the wonderful music the little white hands, all rough and scarred now, could draw from the ivory keys of an organ or piano, or the clear, pure voice in song. It was an unknown world to John where his wife's memory lingered as she scoured tins, strained milk, and cooked huge dishes of food for the farm hands. He would have thought it wicked waste, if not positive insanity, to draw from the bank his hard-earned savings to invest them in beautifying his plain, comfortable home.

And so the loving little woman toiled and slaved, undertook tasks far beyond her strength, worked early and late, until, just one year after his wedding-day, John Reynold, coming home to his tea, found lying upon the kitchen floor a little senseless figure, with a face like death, and hands that sent a chill to his very heart.

The doctor hastily summoned, looked grave, and advised perfect quiet and rest. A girl was hired, and John tenderly nursed the invalid, but though she grew better she was still pale and weak.

"Take her away awhile," said the doctor, "try change of air. She is overworked."

"But," said honest, puzzled John, "she does nothing but the house-work for us two. She has no child, and the sewing is not much."

The doctor looked into the troubled face. You are a good man, John Reynolds, and a strong one he said," will you let me tell you a few truths?"

"Yes. About Lina?"

"About Lina. You remember do you not, the tiny antelope you admired so much in the menagerie we had here last summer?"

"Certainly," said John, looking more puzzled than ever.

"Suppose you had bought that little creature and yoked it with one of your oxen to a cart to do the same work?"

"I'd been a fool," said John: that little thing couldn't work. It was just made pretty to look at and to play."

"That's it, John. Now I don't think God ever made any woman to look pretty and play, but he made some for the rough work of this world and some for the dainty places, some to cook and scrub, and some to draw men's souls to heaven by gentle loveliness. Your wife is one of the latter. If you were a poor man I should hold my tongue, but you are a rich one. Give your wife a servant; let her have books, music, pretty things around her. Let her rest from toil, and you may keep her by your side. Put her back in her old place, and you may order her tombstone, for she will soon need it. Don't put your antelope beside your oxen John?"

"I will not! Thank you! I understand. Poor, loving patient heart!"

"That's right! Take her now for a little pleasure trip, and get back her roses."

Lina clapped her hands when John asked her if she would like to spend a week in New York, and really seemed to draw in new life from the very idea.

It was delicious fun to see John's wide-open eyes as they entered the parlor of the great city hotel, and were shown into the bedroom whose beauties were quite as bewildering.

"The best room," he had told the landlord, and Lina could not repress a cry of delight at the vista of a cosy sitting-room with a piano standing invitingly open.

"O John," said she, "won't you go in there and shut the door for five minutes, please."

John obeyed, of course. John, she thought, gratefully refused her nothing now.

"How lucky I brought some of my *old* dresses!" Lina thought. "I have not worn them since I was a schoolmarm. Fancy Mrs. Reynolds scrubbing the floor in this dress."

John rubbed his eyes and pinched himself as a little figure sailed into the sitting-room, made him a sweeping courtesy, and went to the piano.

Was that the little woman who had been all thumbs at the housework? Was that the little woman who had worn calico dresses? Was that the little woman who had such pretty curls.

A dress of blue silk with softest lace trimming and ornaments of pearls, had certainly made a fine lady of Lina. The piano was yielding its most bewitching tones to the skilled little fingers, and John's bewilderment was complete when a voice of exquisite sweetness, though not powerful, began to sing.

Only one song, full of trills and quivers, and then Lina rushed from the piano into John's arms.

"O John, darling," she said, "hold me fast. Don't let me slip from you!"

"O Lina!" he groaned, "I was not fit to marry such a dainty bird. But I loved you, little one."

"And I love you, John; rough John! Let me sing again. I am very happy to-day, my husband."

But no wonderful trills filled the little room now. In a clear, pure voice, full of expression, Lina sang:

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Every word fell like hot tears on poor John's heart, until, as the last chord trembled upon the air, Lina turned to him, stretching out her arms:

"Take me in your arms, John."

He took her tenderly to the room she had quitted so gaily, and replaced her finery by a white wrapper, whose lace trimmings looked like fairy-work, to his unaccustomed eyes.

"Are you tired, love?" he asked, with a great spasm of terror at his heart, as he looked at the white, wasted face.

"Yes, very, very tired, but happy, John," and with a little sigh of entire content, Lina nestled down against the warm heart whose every throb she knew was all her own. The white lids fell softly over the violet eyes, and she slept peacefully as a child.

"Softly, as she rested, the faint pink flush gathered on her fair cheek and a smile crept over her lips, while John, bending over her, lifted his heart in earnest prayer, for the life that made his own so bright.

Mrs. Reynolds was to experience her share of astonishment during her holiday, and it commenced by the apparition of John the next day in a suit of handsome clothes that well became his manly figure. There was no foppery, but he looked a gentleman, though he made more than one grimace before he got, as he said, "well shaken into store clothes."

Can I describe that week? What was new to John, was old, familiar ground to Lina. Central Park was not soon exhausted, and the little guide grew stronger and rosier every day, in John's thoughtful care, that provided plenty of pleasant excitement, but guarded against fatigue.

It was early in the afternoon of a sunny day when the train drew up at the Scottfield station, and John handed his wondering wife into a neat little one-horse carriage waiting for them.

"A new purchase, dear," he exclaimed. "We are to have a drive every afternoon, Dr. Greyson prescribes it."

The house was where it always had been, but Lina rubbed her eyes, and wondered if she had been suddenly ushered into fairy land.

The dull little sitting-room had been papered, carpeted, curt

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 21st, 1872.

THE New Castle *Gazette & Democrat*, the home organ of Capt. McClelland, the member of Congress from this district, says: "We understand that Capt. McClelland will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress this fall."

IT has leaked out within the past few days that Senator Cameron is a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and herein is found the true reason for the State Committee's refusal to allow the people of the respective districts to select their own delegates to the National Convention. Gen. Cameron has a wholesome dread of the "popular sovereigns" of Pennsylvania, and never in his life has he submitted his claims to their consideration. He has, no doubt, a realizing sense of the treatment he would receive at their hands. We do not wonder, therefore, that himself and friends prefer giving the people a wide berth and choose to ask a State Convention—a body more easily handled—to pass upon his wants.

ONE wing of the Republican party in Lawrence county is disgusted with the appointment of W. C. Harbison as delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Harbison a few years ago was a member of the State Legislature, and was chosen to that position because of his oft repeated declarations of friendship for Governor Curtin who was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate. After Harbison got to Harrisburg, he somehow or other forgot all about his pledges to Governor Curtin's friends, and walked over into the Cameron camp, and voted for its chief for that position. After performing that feat he went home, sought a renomination, but was distanced in the race. Like a good law-abiding citizen, and an incorruptible legislator he accepted the situation, retired, and only came to the surface again a few months ago, after applying for, and through Senator Cameron's influence, securing, the Assessorship for the 24th district. Of course he claims that his conduct at Harrisburg was pure, but the great body of the Republicans of that county differ with him, and hence their indignation over the work of a few members of the county committee in selecting him to represent the party in the State Convention.

THE State Republican Committee have decided that the State Convention shall select the delegates to the National Convention which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th of June. The people themselves expected to have a hand in the selection of these delegates, and look upon the action of the State Committee as a usurpation of power, and, not to be submitted to tamely." When remonstrated with, and told that the exercise of this power will create dissensions in the Republican ranks, the answer—in effect—comes back that "this is the Presidential year, and in the *excitement* our irregularities and high-handed proceedings will be forgotten, and *the* will be polled."

"ring" manipulations, to represent the Republicans in their State Convention. LAWRENCE county furnishes an example of this character in the person of W. C. Harbison. Many persons up there are justly indignant over his selection, and mutterings are loud and deep all over the county. Those who brought his election about hear the storm, but decline to allay it on the ground that "this is Presidential year, and in the excitement all will be forgotten, and the usual majority will be obtained."

Unworthy men are now laboring here, and almost everywhere else, to get places on the local tickets, with the belief that if once nominated the excitement attending the Presidential campaign will carry them through notwithstanding the ugly spots on their moral and political characters.

WE probably the excitement here referred to may induce the Republican people to look over the action of the State Committee; it may cause them to forget that men in whom they have no confidence represented them in a State Convention; and it may be the means of causing them to vote for men for local offices who are unfit to fill them; but, is it wise to run these risks when they could just as well have been avoided? We think it is not; and, if the Presidential "excitement" fails to prove as efficacious as the "ring" managers hope it will, we will not be hopelessly astonished.

A DISCUSSION, touching the sale of arms to the French Government by parties in the United States during the Franco-Prussian war, took place in the Federal Senate last week, and before it progressed very far no little feeling was manifested. The late Consul-General of France at New York, M. Victor Place, was recently convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of $400, at Paris, for malversation of money belonging to the French Government during the late war. The interest of Americans was aroused in this trial not only because the scene of action was in New York, but because the Remingtons, the well-known manufacturers of small arms, were repeatedly mentioned during the late Consul-General's trial. The charges brought by M. Victor Place, in defending himself, against the Remingtons in particular, and Americans in general, were nearly if not quite as serious as those brought by the French Government against M. Place himself. If we are to believe M. Place, there does not exist a man in New York who has not his price, of who is not willing to do anything for the sake of money.

Whenever he was charged with anything which, judged by ordinary rules of morality, was unworthy of any honest man, M. Place invariably replied, "Oh, but then it was in America, and in the United States people always do that." It was, he declared, when accused of having winked at the taking of bribes by his clerks and agents, the universal custom in the United States to "grease people's hands." Really, if he had done things which he should never have done in Europe, it was because everybody else did the same in New York, and because prices were so dear! These are a fair specimen of the accusations brought by M. Place against the Americans in general, and to ascertain if they were well founded, was one of Mr. Sumner's purposes in offering a resolution of inquiry in the Senate, the other day. Suspicions have recently been current that one or two prominent officers of our Government had more or less to do with these sales of arms to France, and to give these officials an opportunity of vindicating themselves was another of Senator Sumner's purposes in requesting a thorough investigation. As usual for some time past, Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Morton, &c. arrayed themselves against investigation, and proceeded to characterize those favorable to it as "soreheads," "disaffected Republicans" &c., &c.

Up to the time of our going to press a vote on Mr. Sumner's resolution has not been taken, but it is hardly possible that it can be defeated. We are glad to be able to say that Senator Scott of this State is in favor of a searching inquiry, let it implicate whomsoever it may.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Marshall (Iowa) *Times*, although preferring Gen. Grant, feels at liberty, as "no post-office trammels it," to warn the party against forcing him on the ticket. "We can't," it says, whistle the situation down the wind if we try; we must meet the facts and grapple with them as best we may, and select the man that will come the nearest uniting us—let him be Grant or some one else. We do not feel disposed to let our admiration for Grant blind us as to the facts."

—The auditors of Lehigh county have been overhauling the county Treasurer's accounts, and have discovered that the debt of the county is some $80,000 greater than it was ever reported, interest having been paid on $330,000 instead of $250,000, as shown by the statement of the Commissioners. As the county has been run for a long time by a Democratic ring, there is great perturbation in the ranks of that party over these disclosures of the auditors, who, unfortunately for the ring-masters, were honest men, despite their politics.

—The St. Louis *Democrat's* Topeka (Kansas) special, referring to the Senatoriol bribery investagation now going on there, says that it is understood that Bank President Adams testified to several drafts having passed through his bank signed by Caldwell. It is also said that it has been proved that money was paid to several of the members. The friends of the committee assert that there is sufficient evidence before that body to justify the Legislature in laying the matter before the United States Senate, and asking that body to order an investigation with a view to unseating Caldwell.

—A gentleman, while walking in Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, was jostled by a stranger, and after proceeding a few yards felt in his pocket in vain for his watch. He hastened back, overtook the thief, and pointing his revolver sternly demanded, "Give me that watch!" The stranger surrendered it without a word and hurried away. On reaching home the gentleman was [illegible] a highwayman by an interruption your watch on the bureau this morning, and I have been wearing it all day."

—Says the Richmond *Enquirer*: "President Joseph J. Roberts, recently inaugurated President of Liberia under the new Constitution, is well known in this section of the country. He had a good common education at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and went to Monrovia in 1819. He was appointed Governor of Liberia by the American colonization Society in 1841. On the declaration of independence by Liberia, in July, 1847, he was elected the first President. In 1855, having declined reelection, Stephen H. Benson was chosen President. In 1861 Mr. Roberts was appointed President of the Liberia College. He is a rather tall man, of dignified appearance and both affable and intelligent.

—One of the effects of the forest fires in Wisconsin last fall is the largest lumber crop this winter that was ever produced in this State. The most important and extensive pineries are fairly swarming with axmen and loggers. This activity is mainly the result of a general effort to save much of the timber which was burned over. Swept through so hastily, the trees were not greatly damaged except in their tops and lower branches. But the trunks, though sound for the most part now, would, if long neglected, become useless from deadness or decay. This forced harvest cannot but affect in a marked manner the lumber market during the next season.—*Marshall Tribune.*

—There is a Methodist minister in Canada named Scott, eloquent, witty, and genial. There was a Methodist minister in Canada named Steer—the Rev. William Steer. It is not flattering to Mr. Steer to say that he was the worst speaker that ever attained to "thirteenthly." It was during a conference meeting (at Shebrook, if the *Table-Talker* is not wrong) that several ministers blitted in one house were discussing Mr. Steer's merits and eccentricities. Mr. Scott lay luxuriously on a sofa during the debate. Finally one of the disputants asked him: Brother Scott what do you think about Brother Steer's preaching?" "Think?" replied Brother Scott, without removing his clasped hands from under his head, "why, I think Steer will never become a Knox."

—So well satisfied are the anti-Grant-Republicans in Washington that Grant will be dropped and a new candidate put in the field at Philadelphia that they are considering the propriety of postponing the Convention called to meet in this city on the 12th of May; and, according to the New York *Sun*, they have decided to defer it till the 20th of June, "in order that they may accept the nominee of Philadelphia, if it be a man on whom they can unite." In other words, the Liberal Republicans do not wish to make an issue that will divide the party if there be no occasion for it. They would prefer to act with old comrades than form new alliances: and they see in the anti-Grant movement in the party a reasonable hope that there will be no necessity for the severance of the old political ties.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced to place colored soldiers on the same platform with white soldiers in reference to bounties, pensions, &c. The committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the government of Spain a protest of the United States against the action of the authorities in Cuba toward the Chinese laborers on that island. Mr. Sumner offered a preamble setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and and ammunition in the workshops of the United States Government for the French to be used against Germany in 1870, and a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate all the sales of ordnance stores made by the Government of the United States during the war between France and Germany; to ascertain the persons to whom they were made; the circumstances under which they were made; the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the examination in public. The resolution went over until to-morrow.—(There is supposed to be a considerable sized colored person in this wood-pile).—The committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of free exportation of spirits and whisky by manufactures in this country.

HOUSE.—A bill for the construction of ten iron steamships was introduced. A bill was passed allowing respondents in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf. Under a suspension of the rules the committee on Ways and Means was instructed to report a bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee. Several resolutions, of no general interest, was agreed to.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—The House postal bill was made the special order for Friday. The bill to imburse soldiers for the loss of clothing by the fire in Chicago, passed; as also did the bill modifying the law so as to prevent the removal of goods in bond from original packages in cases of accident or legal interference. The bill providing for reforms in custom houses was postponed. The Vice President laid before the Senate two messages from the President, one transmitting a copy of the case of the United States presented at Geneva; and the other reports of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War in reference to questions with Spain arising out of our vessels in Cuban waters.

HOUSE.—Quite a debate was indulged in on the report of the committee on public buildings, but no definite action was had. The Ways and Means committee, in obedience to instructions, reported a bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, stating they were opposed to its passage. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, but without material action, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—Mr. Sumner called up his resolution for the investigation of the alleged manufacture of arms for the French in U. S. armories. It was opposed bitterly by the class of Senators who opposed the New York Custom House frauds and the New Orleans imbroglio, and for the same reason—fear that it might developesomething damaging to the interests of Grant in the approaching Presidential contest; but its consideration was finally determined in the affirmative, and Mr. Sumner advocated of the resolution, declaring he would make no political speech; he would not even name the President in his remarks; he would simply relate facts. let them, hit whom they might. Several Senators discussed the resolution, but without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

[illegible] to amend the duties reported by the committee of the whole. The arrears reported. Some debate was had on the bill making appropriations for public building—every little 7x9 village in the country is asking for the erection of a post-office building at the government expense—but no decisive action was had on the bill. The Senate amendments to the post-office deficiency bill were concurred in.—The naval appropriation bill was under consideration at the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—Quite a whirlwind of foul epithets and bilingsgate slang passed between those courteous and highly parliamentary gentlemen, Brownlow and Beck. A resolution instructing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the constitution providing some educational test in the exercise of the electoral franchise, was agreed to. Mr. Sumner's investigating resolution then came up for consideration, and was discussed until the hour of adjournment without reaching a vote.

HOUSE.—The bill to erect government buildings at Quincy, Ill., was passed. The civil service bill was passed over for the present, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill which was amended, reported and passed.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced to restrict the killing of buffaloes on the public lands. The consideration of the resolution relative to the sale of arms to France during the Franko-Prussian war, was resumed, and Senators Morton and Conkling defended the administration from inferrential complicity. Mr. Conkling moved an amendment to inquire whether the French had a hired Senatorial spy in that body. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of public and general interest transpired. A large number of private bills were passed. The session, to-morrow, will be devoted to general debate.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQ'S REP. STATE CEN. COM., Philadelphia, Feb. 5. 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district as entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, *on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872*, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. RUSSELL ERRETT, Ch'm.

WM. ELLIOTT, EZRA LUKENS, D. F HOUSTON, P. M LYTLE, Sec'ys.

The Arbitrators.

The arbitrators in the Alabama claims at Geneva are as follows.

Arbitrator on the part of the United States, Charles Francis Adams; of Great Britain, the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England; of Italy. His excellancy Senator Count Selopis; of Switzerland, Mr. Jacob Stampfli; of Brazil Baron d'Itajuba. The treaty also provides that each of the governments shall appoint an agent and counsel for the preparation and presentation of the respective bills of claims to the arbitrators. These agents, as appointed are: Agent on the part of the United States, J. C. Bancroft Davis; of Great Britain, Right Hon. Lord Tenterden; Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts Morrison R. Waite; Counsel for Great Britain Sir Roundell Palmer; Solicitor for the United States, Chas C. Beaman, Jr.

A WOOL FAMINE.

Cause and Effect of the Present Short Supply of Wool.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Feb. 6, says: For some time past there has been great excitement in the wool market, owing to the steady increase in the price of this commodity. This has been occasioned by a wool famine all over the world. Prices have advanced in England and on the Continent, in all the wool markets, corresponding to the advance here, and in some instances the advance on the other side has been larger than here. This wool famine will last probably all through the present year. The clip in 1873 will no doubt be the largest in the world's history. Every one will make an effort to increase it. The reason the clip in '72 will not be much in excess of 1871 is because the great advance did not take place until after the lambing season was over.

The advance in woolen goods has not corresponded at all with the advance in wool, and this is in a measure caused by there being a no less number of yards of goods produced than there has been previously. A great many manufacturers who have heretofore made up woolen goods, are now using in the place of wool, other materials which cheapen the cost of goods per yard, but do not lessen the production of yards. So, while there has been a famine in the wool market, there is scarcely any decreased production of yards of goods.

From the present appearance of things, it is probable they will make the manufacturing business one of the most profitable that can be carried on in a short time. The reason is that soon there will be an enormous quantity of wool to find a market, with scarcely any increase in the machinery to use it. This will of course diminish prices, and probably in 1873 we shall see wools less than half the amount they now bring, and goods at almost the same figures. This is because the number of yards will be kept about the same, and the demand for goods will be about as large, while the production of wool will be double what it is at present.

The small supply of wool in port has been owing to the fact that a great many farmers thought the growth of beef and pork, would pay them better than the growth of wool. In the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 the slaughter of sheep in this country was very great. As a consequence, the supply of wool in 1871 was not over two-thirds of the product of 1869. In other parts of the world, as the wool tariff in those countries was different for wool off the skins and wool on the skins, it created a determination to kill sheep so as to bring the wool here on the skins, trusting to reproduction to replenish their flocks. Now the wool tariff is the same for wool on the skin as for wool off the skin, and reproduction has not been as rapid in the countries where they slaughter so heavily as was anticipated. Consequently the supply from all those quarters is greatly diminished, and the fact stands boldly out that a wool famine is being felt the world over.

In 1870 there arrived in this country the skins from over five million sheep. Last year the receipts of skins were much less, because the duty is now the same on wool on the skin as off. Everywhere the less is felt of the number of sheep slaughtered to supply the market in this country. The wool business in this city is extensively carried on. In domestic wool Boston is first, Philadelphia second and New York third. In foreign wools New York sells the most, Philadelphia comes second, and Boston ranks third. If arrangements be affected so that the operators in wool in this city could import directly to Philadelphia there would be a very large increase in the receipts of wool at this port, and duties paid here which now go to increase the business of New York. There is a vast amount of wool and oils and chants to New York and then shipped to Europe. New York can never Philadelphia does not stand first in the wool business simply because of lack of means to bring the product here.

There has been a steady improvement in the prices of wool last year. The Chicago fire and a tight money market following, for a short time interrupted this advance. In fact it softened prices a little, but to men taking a closer view of the case at the time, it showed that this advance was not a speculative one, inasmuch as the consequent depression following the fire did not affect the prices to slightly. It was really caused for legitimate purposes. As soon as money grew a little easier prices again took an upward turn.

Wool has been higher during the war than it is now, but then gold was very much higher also. The highest prices for wool ever ruling in this country were in 1864, in July, when some stocks brought $1.25 the pound. Gold stood then about 224, and wool is really higher now than it was in that year. It is a fact that wool is really bringing a higher price to-day, in gold, than it ever brought before. Even in the most speculative times wool never advanced to the figures to which supply of and demand have raised it. In other cases it was simple speculation. Now it is one of wool. It must be had or the machines will have to be stopped.

With all the efforts made, it is believed that a considerable proportion of the machinery of this country must stand idle from the first of May to the first of June or July this year. Mills that have confined themselves to woolen fabrics will have to stop. All the efforts to buy a sufficient amount here at reasonable rates will prove insufficient in supplying all the mills. Wool is now simply being sold to manufacturers who greatly need it. The great fear among wool operators is that there will not be sufficient advance in goods soon enough to prevent a great many of the smaller manufacturers from succumbing, and perhaps crippling seriously some of the larger establishments.

Tub-wool, which opened in Indiana in June at 60c per pound, is worth 90c. Hence wools which to-day are worth 75c cost in Ohio in June 55c. Pulled wools, worth to-day 75c, in September started selling at 60c.

Tardy Reform.

Gen. Grant has ordered the abolition of the General Order business. We thank him right heartily for this act of tardy justice. And now—this grateful task discharged—we beg to say to our President that the Country cannot afford hereafter to wait so long and undergo such exertion, agitation scandal, investigation, and appeal, to secure such plainly-needed and simple reform sof glaring abuse. When this Leet & Stocking nuisance was first brought to the President's notice, he should have abated it within twenty-four hours. We have never accused him of venal motives in the matter. We have said, and this tardy action only after the enormous clamor, exposure, scandal, and expense is our warrant for saying again, that he is justly chargeable with having obstinately shut his eyes to the truth, and allowed himself to be used by unworthy familiars to advance their interest through the plunder of a nation's commerce. A. T. Stewart told him, a year ago, what the facts were; a great collection of our best merchants told him; a Committee of Congress told him; *The Tribune* told him. None of these things moved him. Not even the appeals of his trusted friends and personal adherents moved him, nor the heated debate in the Senate, nor the astounding revelations before the present Investigating Committee. Week after week these have gone, with what shameful result the summary elsewhere printed discloses. Not even yet was the hold of these men upon the merchants of New York for a moment loosened. At last came Col. Forney's resignation, Senator Wilson's warning, the threatened flank movement of the Democracy in Connecticut, the alarming demonstration in Missouri, the call for a liberal Convention in Cincinnati, the cry of alarm from New Hampshire. Then at last the President's supporting grasp relaxes, and Leet & Stocking drop into the ignoble obscurity from which that same grasp alone lifted and sustained them. We are grateful at last for justice;—but we would that our President could hereafter be more easily induced to grant it.—*The New York Tribune.*

Letter From Senator Wilson on the Vice Presidency.

Senator Wilson has addressed the following letter to a political and personal friend:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: You ask me how the withdrawal by Mr. Colfax of his irrevocable decision not to be a candidate affects your position." I have to say in reply, that when the Vice President announced that he should not be a candidate for reelection, and that the position might be claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many gentlemen, some of whom had kindly supported me in 1868, and others who had supported Mr. Colfax, Mr. Fenton, or Mr. Wade, said or wrote to me that they intended to give me their influence for the Vice-Presidency. I had just been elected for the fourth time to the Senate, had entered upon the full term, and had every reason to be gratified and satisfied with my position. This evidence of the personal regard and friendship of many of the noblest men of several States could not but gratify that feeling which prizes recognition by the whole country—a feeling entertained by most men who have long been in the service of their States. After ascertaining that the Vice President's decision was final, I assented to the request of friends, before leaving for Europe early in June last. After my return and before the meeting of Congress, several leading men in more than a dozen States, many of whom I had served with in Congress, assured me that they and the Republicans of their States were for my nomination. I have left this matter to others, and up to this date (the 13th of February), I have not written a word to any one nor replied to the many letters I have received on the subject. The revocation by the Vice President of his declaration was to me a surprise. It placed me in an unpleasant position, and my first impulse was to withdraw from the contest, but by the advice of some of the best Republicans of the land, east, west and south, I leave the question to personal and political friends. Whatever may be the result, I shall be content, and shall do what I can for the unity and success of the Republican party, whoever may be its candidates, for I am bound to it alike by conviction and by association, by gratitude for its deeds of patriotism and liberty, and by hopes of the services it may render to the country."

Land for Soldiers.

The question of suitably providing for those who saved their country as soldiers or sailors during the late war has been before Congress, in some form, for several years. The bill now before Congress, providing for bounties to all soldiers and sailors who have served in the army and navy for ninety days, and to all teamsters and others who were on the pay-rolls of the naval, marine or military service, meets with general favor. All such men or their legal heirs, provided they have remained loyal, are to receive one hundred acres of land, if this bill becomes a law, of which there is now little doubt.

Section second of the bill declares that the warrants for the lands thus granted may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, their heirs or assignees, according to the [illegible] of existing laws regulating the assignment [illegible] any public lands which are now and may hereafter become subject to pre-emption, entry or sale, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Section third authorizes the warrantee, assignee or owners of such certificate or warrant to locate such warrant on any alternate reserved section of public land along the line of any railroad now built, or hereafter to be built, or other public lands that have been, or may be, granted by Congress for the purpose of public improvement. Section four provides that if the holder of a warrant decides to return it to the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the party thus returning the warrant, a certificate of indebtedness of one dollar per acre, which certificate shall draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Such a bill ought to quickly pass Congress, as it will involve a disposal of the public lands that will be entirely popular. The objection to giving lands in the form of subsidies to railroad companies is growing in positiveness while the proposal to confer them on those who fought in the war will be increasingly popular.

COL. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Col. Forney as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, threatens to add one more element of opposition to General Grant's renomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Col. Forney does not yet assume a hostile attitude in so many words, but he pretty clearly gives it to be understood that the price of holding a Federal office is unqualified submission to the wishes and support of the decress of the President in matters local as well as national. Such a charge substantially made by one holding office is equivalent to charging that whatever *theoretical* views the President may have about civil service reform, he is practically no more of a civil service reformer than General Jackson or Senator Carpenter.

We still think that President Grant will secure the nomination, but the signs thicken that the struggle will be a close one. The opposition to the President is steadily being reinforced. When such men as ex-Secretary Cox and Judge Matthews, Hoadley Brenkerhoff and Stallo, of Ohio, come out in favor of the Cincinnati Republican Convention, and Forney on the eve of such a movement, throws up his collectorship and declares for independent Republican journalism, it certainly ought to be a warning to the President that his henchmen, Morton, Cameron, Nye, Chandler and Carpenter have been cracking the Administration whip too strongly and alienating too many powerful elements. Such papers as the Chicago *Tribune*, New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, *Independent*, *Nation*, and *Frank Leslie* are either openly or covertly arrayed against General Grant, and several of the most efficient letter writers of the country are persistent in their hostility. Such men as Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Gratz Brown, Trumbull and the Ohio men named, are hostile to him. One of the strongest supporters of the administration, we refer to *Harper's Weekly*, has already sounded a loud note of alarm. It seems to fear in real earnest a formidable *bolt* in the Republican ranks if Grant be renominated. This is the present situation. *The Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

The Juniata *Sentinel* says: on last Thursday a son of Jacob Musser, of Walker township, aged about 12 years was burned to death under the following circumstances: the mother of the boy went to a neighbor's house leaving the boy at home. During her absence the child went to the stove and played with the fire. In the play his clothes took fire. The mother came home to find her boy wrapped in flames and so badly burned that he died from the effects. He was buried on Sunday last.

KU-KLUX.

The Democratic press still declare there are no Ku-Klux. We hope they will ponder on the following extract from a speech of Hon. Beverdy Johnson, of Maryland, a known democrat and able lawyer, who was employed to defend the tribe in South Carolina in December last:

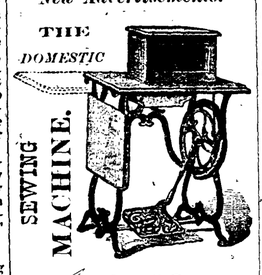
I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake, them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man, that small, still voice that thrills through the heart, the soul of the mind, and as it speaks gives happiness or torture—the voice of concience the voice of God.

If it has not already spoke to them in toues which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that the voice will speak before they are called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak as to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of Heaven whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say pardon.

—A correspondent of the Cambrian *Freeman*, writing from Johnstown, says: People hereabouts in the spring may look out for the biggest ice flood that has ever been. In January there was a thaw, and the ice moved and filled the channels with gorged ice several layers thick. The late freeze formed a large quantity of new ice, while the recent snow fills the mountain gorges. When warm weather approaches this snow will melt, and if there be rain, streams will break up and there will be trouble.

New Advertisements.

THE *DOMESTIC*



SEWING MACHINE.

The Best for All Purposes,

More easily managed, more durable, and runs lighter than any Machine in the market; easily cleaned and kept in order; large bobbins, holds twice as much thread as any other shuttle. Lock Stitch, alike on both sides; self-adjusting tension.

Justly Popular.

From the first the "DOMESTIC" has rapidly increased in popularity, until today, in the opinion of all experienced Sewing Machine men, it stands forth

UNRIVALLED!

It is gaining favor much faster than any other Machine heretofore presented to the public, which can be seen from its increased sales last year over the preceding, being

[illegible] PER CENT.

No Machine is increasing in such a steady gaining public favor as rapidly as the

"DOMESTIC."

THIS IS IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS

SUPERIORITY

WM. ROBERTSON, Agent,

Beaver Falls, Pa. Call and examine the machine. Feb 21: 3m.

Public Sale.

Valuable Farm in Ohio Township.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, March 21st, '72, at one o'clock, p. m., a tract of land situate in Ohio tp., Beaver county Pa., known as No. 3 of Nicholas Dawson's heirs, east by land of John Johnston, south by land of William Hood, and west by the Ohio State line; containing 98 acres, more or less; about 85 acres of which are cleared and under fence; and on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling house, frame barn, frame stable, corn crib and other outbuildings. This land lies near Island Run, and is within the oil territory of that region; there being a number of paying wells in the immediate vicinity. It is less than two miles distant from the C. & P. R. R. station at Smith's Ferry. Full possession will be given on the first day of April, 1872.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from same time. MATTHEW AGHEW,

Smith's Ferry, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA & CO.

SPRING OPENING AND OPENING OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SPRING 1872.

FENTON, THOMPSON & CO.,

617 Chestnut Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OPENING DAILY, A LARGE STOCK, Bought Mainly Direct from MANUFACTURERS HOME AND ABROAD, OF Foreign and Domestic

Dress fabrics, Silk Shawls and Scarfs, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries and Laces,

Embracing all the Novelties of the Season, offered to the Trade by the Package, at the lowest market prices.

Brooms! Brooms!!

The abdersigned have lately commenced the manufacture of Brooms, near the

Railroad Station, New Brighton, Pa.,

where they will be glad to have their friends and the public generally

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR MAKE OF BROOMS.

They Will Use None but the Best of Corn,

and having had considerable experience in the manufacture of brooms they feel confident of their ability to satisfy all who wish to buy.

feb21:3m J. L. & R. THOMPSON.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE

WITH THE

NEW DRAW FEED,

Has just been received, and is now the *best Family Machine* in the market. It makes the

Lock Stitch, is Simple, Noiseless, Easily Operated,

and very effective. We want *Good Sewing Machine Agents* in all unoccupied territory, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. The *Elliptic* is the *easiest Machine to sell* in the market

HOWARD EATON & CO.,

General Agents,

17 *FIFTH AVENUE*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[feb21,1y]

New Advertisements.

HOOD, BOURQUIN & CO.

(SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT 1872.)

ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR NEW STORE, Nos. 811, 813, 815 MARKET STREET, & Nos. 806, 808, 810 and 812 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia,

A Magnificent Stock of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS!

Complete in all its Departments of Silk & Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams & Delains. Men's and Boys' Wear, White Goods, Linens and Flannels, Shirting, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c. Also, JUST OPENED, An Extensive Stock of Sheetings, &c., &c.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH Department.

To all of which, including many choice Special Brands of Philadelphia Made Goods, they respectfully invite the attention of the Trade. jan 10:3m

New Advertisements.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pennsylvania; and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872:

Partial (real) account of Robert S. and Matthew Wallace, executors of the will of David Wallace, deceased.

Personal account of Robert and James Leeper, executors of the will of Hugh Leeper, deceased.

Account of Eliza J. Wallace, guardian of Martha J. Bonzo, minor child of George Wallace, deceased.

The final account of Robert Garrett, executor of the will of James Smith, deceased.

Final accounts of Jacob Gehring, guardian of George, Margaret, Wm. J. and Caroline Metz, minor children of George Metz, deceased.

Account of A. Shriver, guardian of George Shriver, child of Andrew Shriver, deceased.

Account of J. R. Harrah, guardian of Leonora Morton, minor child of Lorilla Morton, deceased.

Accounts (real and personal) of Peter Young, surviving administrator of John Eakin, deceased.

Accounts (real and personal) of David Kennedy and James Boyd, executors of Samuel Chrisler, deceased.

First and final account (personal) of John S. Gibson and William A. McClure, executors of James K. Calhoun, deceased.

First and final account of Thomas McKinley, executor of the will of Ruth Powers, deceased.

Final account of Michael Camp, jr., guardian of Emma Beuchler, (now inter-married with A. H. Garver).

Account of Nathaniel McClinton, executor of the will of William McClinton, deceased.

Accounts of H. B. Anderson, guardian of Clement P., George A. and Martha A. Sounders, minor children of Clement V. Sounders, deceased.

Account of James Darragh, trustee, appointed by the Orphans' court to sell the real estate of Samuel Park, dec'd.

Account of Arthur Irenour, guardian of Joseph B., Thomas J. and Laura E. Soulsby, minor children of Cuthbert Soulsby, deceased.

Final account, real and personal, of H. Bannon, administrator of the estate of John McLaughlin, dec'ased.

First and final account of Reuben Watt, administrator of the estate of Archibald McCaughey, deceased.

First and final account of A. Gamble and A. G. Ewing, administrators of the estate of Rezin R. Gamble, deceased.

Account of William Glenn, administrator of the estate of Dr. Id Glenn, deceased.

Account of James Warnock, guardian of Ruth Hazen (now Johnston), minor child of Samuel Hazen, deceased.

Accounts of Robert Potter, guardian of Henry and James Baker, children of Daniel D. Baker, deceased.

Final account of *B. H.* Swaney, administrator of the estate of Ellen J. Swaney, deceased.

Account of S. J. Cross, guardian of Norman D. Green, child of —— Green, dec'd, and Mary A. Gross, minor child of Samuel Gross, deceased.

First and Final account of S. J. Cross, adm'r *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles Lukins, dec'd.

Real and personal accounts of Samuel Pierpoint, executor of Samuel Bain, deceased.

Account of Rob. B. B Chamberlin, administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John McCombs, deceased.

Final Real and Personal accounts of Syntha Mitchell executrix of the will of Samuel Mitchell, deceased.

Account of Wm. Frampton, administrator of the estate of Wm. Frampton, dec'd.

Personal account of R. E. Rouges, Executor of the will of Robert Ferguson, deceased.

feb9:3tc D. SINGLETON, Reg.

Orphans' Court Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Beaver county. Notice is hereby given that the Final account of Henry Alcorn, trustee as pointed by the Orphan's Court of said county, to make sale of the real estate of Archibald Cunningham, deceased, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance, on the first day of March Term, A. D. 1872. JOHN C. HART, Clk.

feb21:3t

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at March Term, 1872.

SECOND WEEK.

N W Cunningham vs Samuel Burns
Catharine Market et al. vs C & P Railroad Comp'y
New Brighton boro' vs Charles Coale
Same vs Same
D H McKean vs John C Wilson
Robert Martin vs Same
Benj Chew's ex'rs vs William Jenkins
Samuel Magee vs Ferdinand Kuehn
Jas A Anderson vs Mary Johnston's ex'x
J G Nye for use, vs J C Nye
Jas Calder, et al. vs Joseph C Wilson, et al.
J Johnston, use Woods vs Harrison Mendenhall
William Harrison vs William Ripby
T B Warrington vs Emery, et al.
R T Taylor vs Thomas Dun
W H Hoon vs James Frazier, et al.
Conrad Brown vs Henry R Foote
John Stevenson, et al. vs William Ewing
Same vs J D Vance, et al.
Same vs Samuel Keffer
Same vs H B Keller
Sam'l McConaughy vs John Grabing, et al
T S Anderson vs Henrict & Renz
D L Anderson vs Thornton A Shinn, et al
R W Dickey, et al vs Joseph Brittain, et al
Stevenson & Wittish vs Henry Robeson
W W Dunlap vs John Grabing, et al
Wm Bennett & Co vs C & P Railroad Comp'y
Samuel S Taylor vs Reuben Watt, et ux.
Benj F Brandeberger vs Phillip Brandeberger
John Meeran vs John Waddell
R McCowin et al vs John McCarter
Jas Calder, Dolman & Trax vs Keogler & Brobeck
George Graham vs John Carvey, et al
Joseph Ripby vs 1st Pres Ch N. Brighton
W W Dunlap vs Silas G Calvin's ex'x
Rebecca Fleming, vs N Brighton Bor Sch'l dist
John J Gearwater vs Liberton D Munn
James Mercer vs Alfred Hinds
Henry Collins, for use vs Jacob Young
Rosenbaum & Co. vs A Hanauer
John C Levis vs William F Barnes
Gables' Piano Mfg Co vs Margaret Thomas, et al.
R Couvert vs New Brighton borough
Henry Curry et ux. vs C W Taylor
Dr S M Ross vs John Davis' admrs
Thomas D Walker vs C White, et al,
John Eaton vs A J Pettit
Wm M Duncan, vs G L Eberheart
feb2tc JOHN CAUGAEY, Prothy.

List of Appraisements.

THE following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1857, of property all

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 21st, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains for the East leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7:46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. Keyser, ... C
Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co..... C
Advertisement Change—R. P. Roberts..... C
Magnolia Balm—Hagan's..... C
Proclamation—J. L. & R. Thompson 2sq:3m
Auditor's Notice—J. B. Young 2sq:3t
Executor's Notice—Estate of Wm. Sheerer 6t
Notice—Estate of J. S. Herron, esq. 6w
Advertisement Change—Hood, Bonbright & Co. C
Special Notice, Wm. Buechling 1t*pd
Pocket Dictionary 2t:C
New Advertisements—Danchy & Co..... C
Card—Fenton, Thompson & Co C
Register's Notice—D. Singleton..... 8sq:1t
Special Notice, ... Work of Mercy, C
Sewing Machine—Wm. Robertson..... 4col3m
Sewing Machine—McClelland & Co..... 4s:6w
Special Notices—Wm. Robertson..... C
Special Notices—McClelland & Co..... C
Legal List—John Caughey 5sq:4w
Common Pleas Notice—John Caughey..... 1sq*
Advertisement List—John C. Barr 1sq:1t
Notice in Orphans' Court—John C. Barr..... 1sq:1t
Dr. Palmer's Ads'r, &c.—McClelland & Co..... C
Howard, Eaton & Co.—Sewing Machine C
Public Sale—Matthew Laughlin..... 3sq:1t

Give it Your Attention.—We have quite a number of subscribers in the West and elsewhere outside of the county who are indebted to us for one, two and three years' subscription. The attention of each subscriber is therefore directed to the label on the wrapper of his paper. That will show him to what time he has paid, and a remittance of the amount due us will be thankfully received. As we are about to commence the improvement of our property in this place we shall need all the money due us by our patrons. From whom shall we hear first? [tf.

We take this opportunity of stating that we very rarely require any original matter for the ARGUS, and that we cannot undertake to return manuscripts which we may deem unsuited to our uses. At the same time we should very much like to have our friends throughout the country send us short letters with the current news of their different localities, legibly written on one side of the paper. Generally such contributions are much more acceptable than poetry.

WATCHES! WATCHES!—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Boy Lost—$20 Reward.—Left his home at the coal banks, near New Castle, on Saturday evening, February 10th, at half 5 o'clock, my son, Edward Reynolds. He is between 10 and 11 years old, and large of his age, had light hair and blue eyes. Had on when he left, a short drab jacket, blue corded cassimere pants, new boots, with a small strip of red on top, plumb colored scotch cap, with a little plaid round the rim. The above reward and all expenses will be paid by his afflicted parents, to any one who will return him to them, or to the office of James Rhodes.

For the newest and latest novelties Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Pocket Dictionary.—We have received from the publishers, 138 and 140 Grand street, a copy of Webster's Pocket Dictionary, which is a great improvement over all previous editions and all similar works. In the first place it is neatly printed, and bound in morocco, with gilt edges. Then it contains 200 pictorial illustrations, which give a much clearer idea of the meaning of many words than could possibly be conveyed by the usual definition. The little volume, while being no larger than an ordinary pocket book, embraces in its vocabulary a careful selection of over 18,000 of the most important words of the language, with definitions sufficiently clear, though necessarily brief, to meet the ordinary wants of any one requiring its use. Prefixed to the work are tables of money, weight and measure, abbreviations, words and phrases from foreign languages, rules for spelling, explanations, etc. It is in fact a most valuable, little book, and is doubly worth the dollar it costs. The Publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand street, will forward it by mail on receipt of *One Dollar*, or it can be bought at almost any book store.

No HUMBUG.—C. F. Winter, in New Brighton, has just received another lot of those fine Spectacles in gold, silver and steel frames. Do not trifle with your sight a single day longer. All are invited to call and examine the goods.

P. S.—Will convince you in less than five minutes. [feb7-3w

A Lovely Place.—Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Butler Democratic *Herald*, who is also clerk of the Senate, writing from Harrisburg to his paper, says he gave the order for refurnishing the Senate Chamber, and gave his reason in the following sentence:

The chairs and sofas were filled with body lice and bed-bugs, and they had to be taken to the public grounds and burnt."

Perhaps that will account for the inveterable "itching for office" exhibited by the men who have once been sent to Harrisburg.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of all charges. All work warranted. jet-ly

The Muscatine *Journal* says: "A large grain 'ring' has been formed at Chicago, with ramifications all over the country, for the purpose of controling all the wheat trade of the Northwest. The head of the party at the head of it, we understand is Sturgis, formerly of Keokuk, but the railroad companies and some of the elevators are believed to be interested in it. The 'ring' has its buyers at every railroad station, and have special privileges, as is understood, from the railroads and elevators.

We cannot afford to purchase a Sewing Machine without first giving the "*Domestic*" a careful examination.

Will Not be a Candidate.—We are informed that Superintendent Fields notified the School Department sometime ago that he would not be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent after the expiration of his present term. Mr. F. personally informs us that such is the fact.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line of Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.* 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Her Sufferings Ended.—We noticed some two or three weeks ago in the Argus a sad case of burning, which happened in the residence of Mr. Charles T. Hafner of this place. The girl (Miss Caroline Baswangee) suffered terribly on account of burns received at that time, until last Sunday, when death came to her relief. She was about 18 years of age and was buried on last Sunday, at 2. p. m. The poor girl during her affliction received all tender care and medical aid which it was possible to bestow upon her.

WHY does the "*Domestic*" so delight every one? (Agents for other machines only excepted.)

The Leader Almanac.—We are indebted to the Pittsburgh *Leader* for an almanac issued by that establishment for 1872. It contains statistical information touching a variety of subjects which makes it well worth its cost—15 cts. per copy free of postage. Send and get one.

DARLINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the cat problem which appeared in the ARGUS of the 14th inst., we send the following solution:

Since 3 cats kill 3 rats in 3 minutes, therefore, one cat will kill one rat in three minutes; to kill 100 rats it will take 100x3=300 minutes; if one cat kill 100 rats in 300 minutes; to kill 100 rats in 100 minutes it will take as many cats as 100 is contained in 300 which is 3.

W. J. IMBRIE, L. E. GRIM,
J. WARREN, J. H. STURGEON,
D. F. McQUAID.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received a solution of the problem, from a couple of young ladies of Rochester, exactly corresponding to the above.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Manners, says the eloquent Edmund Burke, are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The laws can touch us here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex or sooth, exalt or debase, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality they aid morals; or they totally destroy them.

A WORK OF MERCY.—$150,000 00 in 3,000 Cash Prizes are to be distributed Legally, March 28th, 1872, at Omaha, in aid of the Sick, and Destitute, at Mercy Hospital. This Enterprise is endorsed by the Governor and best business men of Nebraska. The Tickets are $3 each, or two for $5. For full particulars, address—Pattee & Gardiner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

House Burned.—We regretted to hear on last Wednesday morning that the dwelling owned and occupied by Rev. Mr. Davis at Vanport, was totally destroyed by fire on the preceding night. The fire originated in the smoke house, where meat was being smoked during the day. Nearly all the contents of the house were destroyed. Mr. Davis' loss, we understand, will reach near $3,000. No insurance.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Small-Pox.—The Mayor to-day paid off the nurses and the cook at the small-pox hospital. At the request of the Board of Health, Mrs. Lee will remain in charge of the building for a week or two.

The total expenditure by the city on account of small-pox has been $2,945.05, for which the Council has made appropriations. The bills now outstanding will not exceed $60, so that in round figures $3,000 represents the cost of subduing the contagion in our city.—*Steubenville Weekly News.*

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Suspicions are afloat that the Agricultural Works of this city were set on fire by a man named James Smith. Said Smith had been discharged from the Works a short time before the fire and left in an angry mood making threats. Valuable tools are missing from the ruins of the Works and Smith was seen at the Mahoningtown depot early on the morning of the fire with tools in his possession. He had walked from New Castle and took the train at Mahoningtown apparently for Pittsburgh. Detectives are after him.—*Lawrence Journal.*

☞ If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arraugement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sherman's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

The Brookville *Republican* says: On Friday morning last, Henry Dunmire, of Heath township, while employed at hauling timber from the Craft job, met an accident resulting in his death. He was coming down the hill near Frazier's Steam Mill, when by some means, not known definitely, as no person was near or within sight of him, he was caught between the stick he was hauling and a stump, crushing his head and producing injuries that caused death almost instantly. He leaves a wife and family to lament his sudden and terrible death.

REMOVAL.—Mr. R. H. Palmer, the well-known Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, of Pittsburgh, will remove March 20th, from his present store, No 84 Wood Street, to his large New Iron Building, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, and will open the largest and best selected stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, for the jobbing trade, ever offered in Pittsburgh. Mr Palmer is well known throughout the country as a large wholesale dealer, and our friends may depend upon courteous treatment and a large stock to select from.

Vanport Ferry.—We understand this Ferry will be in operation in a very few days, if the weather is not to severe to work at it. There is only about three days more work required to finish the derrick, (that is being built by Mr. Isaac Lindsey, in place of the one prostrated by the storm a few weeks ago), and two days more will be all the time necessary to stretch the Ferry Wire and adjust the boat. Many thanks to the Messrs. Maxwells for the energy and zeal they have displayed in serving the public in this worthy enterprise. REP.

Vanport, Feb. 17, 1872.

☞ We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. Jno. Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

Spring Trade.—We invite the attention of Merchants to the Card of Messrs. Fenton, Thompson & Co.; No. 617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which appears in another part of our paper today. This popular old house has hosts of friends in all parts of the Union. Its mode of doing business is acceptable to intelligent buyers everywhere, and the energetic steps which it has this season taken to reach the trade in every section are at once creditable to its own sagacity and the enterprise of Philadelphia. The present immense Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, embracing the finer departments of Dress Fabrics, Silks, Shawls, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, etc., which this Firm now offers is certainly not surpassed if it is equalled in the country.

THE latest and best styles of jewelry in all their various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co* 93 Market st. Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Butler county authorities are growing belligerent towards our County Commissioners. They have even proceeded so far as to incite an invasion of this county by their Deputy Sheriff, for the purpose of seizing the persons of said Commissioners and holding them as hostages till Lawrence county disgorges certain costs which are claimed by Butler as accruing in the North Western Railroad suits. But they found us ready and foemen worthy of their steel. They had forgotten to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* before starting their Deputy Sheriff on his raid. That writ repulsed the hostile foe and saved to us our officers. Butler, don't rush at us that way and break our "guard lines." It isn't neighborly. Money is no object to us, but we don't want our citizens kidnapped and bastiled.—*Lawrence Journal.*

We invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's & Co.* 93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Mr. William Buechling, druggist, of Rochester, this county, who had made preparations to remove to Pittsburgh in the spring, has revoked that intention, and will continue in the business at his old stand in Rochester, near the post office. Mr. Buechling is an accomplished druggist, and persons needing anything in his line, will obtain from him as good an article and as cheap, as can be purchased elsewhere. [feb21,2t

As will be seen on reference to card published elsewhere, Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co,, the well-known and enterprising Dry Goods and Jobbing house, of Philadelphia, announce their Grand Spring Opening. In view of the fact that every preparation has been made for the exhibition of a most magnificent and varied stock, including a new specialty of Carpets and Oil Cloths and that this is the first opening at their new and palatial establishment, acknowledged by all competition to be the handsomest and best fitted up establishment of its kind in Philadelphia, the spring opening of Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., is a matter of importance to the trade generally throughout the whole country. Those who are in search of goods in this line will not only be heartily welcome to the new headquarters, but will have one of the most varied and carefully selected stocks in the whole country from which to make their purchases.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29:1y

The College Cases.—At last we are able to give our readers the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the College cases which have been agitating the people of this county for so long. The following dispatch was received by President Hays about 2 o'clock, p. m. on Monday:

Judgment affirmed in all the cases. Opinion of the Court delivered by Judge Clifford.

[Signed,] W. M'CLELLAND.

At these cases came up by appeal from the Supreme Court of this State, where the action of the Board of Trustees and the laws under which they acted in consolidating the whole College at this place was confirmed, this affirmation of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State by the Supreme Court of the United States must of course settle the question finally. We congratulate all parties on its termination. The suspense and delay tended only to ill feeling and did no good to anybody. To this community this decision means earnest work for the College. New buildings are among the first things to be attended to, and when these are secured all else needed must follow in due time. As soon as the opinion of the Court is received, we will publish it for the information of all.—*Washington Reporter.*

ECONOMY of Labor. To receive it, use the "*Domestic*" Sewing Machine.

Y. M. C. A. Lecture.—The third lecture of this course is to be delivered in the M. E. Church, Friday evening, Feburary 23d, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of Sewickley. Subject:—"*Ourselves.*" The Dr. is not unknown as a speaker and lecturer in this community and we shall expect to see him greeted with a full house. The Dr.'s lectures are full of thought though not devoid of sprightliness and wit.

TO SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, the Domestic Sewing Machine Company desire to establish agencies in this County. This Machine has been known for six years past, but no effort has been made to push it, until, by reason of recent improvements, it has been declard superior to anything yet invented. There is just one-fourth as many pieces used in its construction as in a Howe Machine, and it will do twice the work.

It will sew finer and heavier goods than any machine in the market.

It has all the power of a large Singer, while it runs as light and quiet as the Wilcox & Gibbs.

There is no machine in the market that will dare go on trial with it. Agents furnished with an extra handsome wagon, and *Commissions paid in full, in cash*, at the end of each month.

The general agents are experienced Sewing Machine men, who have unlimited capital, and who understand how to back up an agent in his efforts, by judicial advertising, &c.

Write to *R. W. Steadman, & Co., Pittsburgh, for circulars and terms.*

Only keen, live men, who will give the business their entire attention, need apply.

How to do It.—The citizens of Beaver Falls have suffered in pocket considerably, recently, by the knavery of a confidence man named Gilkeson, who rented the "Bracken House" in that place about the time of the Fair; changed its name to "Continental Hotel," and has run it since then by getting his meat, groceries, bread stuffs, &c., "on tick." He also "done" a ready-made clothing store out of a suit of clothes—and after collecting his boarding bills up to time, on Saturday morning, 10th inst.—made good his escape before daylight. His wife left during the day, and it is said the depot was crowded with many disappointed creditors who had followed her, expecting to find her husband there. She went North, and Gilkeson is said to have gone East.

OLD PREJUDICES are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids weakened by disease can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters* it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections, and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for those complaints in every section of the Union. [feb7-4w.

The Confederate Archives.—Mr. Stone, of New York, gives the following bit of information concerning the disposal made of the Confederate archives at the surrender: "On the morning of Mr. Davis' capture," says Mr. Stone, "David Tilgman waited upon him at his bedside and said, 'by this you may see that the enemy is here; such and such is the disposition of the roads. If you come with me you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours.' To this Mr. Davis replied curtly, 'he knew his own business best.' Tilgman continued: 'Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the treasure and archives, and propose to secure them, even at the peril of the loss of your favor and my life. I shall start at once by the way I have already marked out.' The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner, but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the recesses of the forest, Tilgman learned that all was lost, he alone, with his own hands, buried the treasure and the archives; and unless, during the four years that elapsed between his parting with me and his untoward death, he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried. As long as they can be kept from the eye of man so long shall the story be a monument to our brother's unswerving fidelity. This is the true history of the archives of the Southern Confederacy, although rumors are from time to time set afloat of their being now in the vaults of this bank and now of that."

The *Bright Side* and *Family Circle*, both lost the names of their subscribers in the great fire, but have now united, and the paper is published monthly at 50 cents a year; edited by C. G. G. Paine, *Bright Side* and a beautiful $2.00 engraving for $1.00. Subscribers to either paper should send in their names to the publishers, *Bright Side* Company, Chicago.

The Child's Friend.—A beautiful illustrated paper, designed especially for Sunday Schools. It takes the place of the Semi-monthly *Bright Side*, is edited by C. G. G. Paine, and published monthly. Single copies, 25 cents a year; ten copies or more to one address, 12 cents each. *The Bright Side* and *Family Circle* and *The Child's Friend* to one address, 65 cents. *Bright Side* Company, Chicago.

"Strike My Dog, Strike Me,"—Years ago when the country was new the early settlers were accustomed to engage largely in the chase. Deer, bears, raccoons and squirrels were to be found plentifully almost everywhere, and the hardy pioneer was seldom seen away from his house without his trusty rifle on his shoulder and his faithful dog at his side. When two or more of these stalwart backwoodsmen chanced to meet, their dogs as a general thing were unfriendly; they would growl at each other fiercely; show any amount of long, vicious looking teeth; make the earth fly behind them, and in due course of time would "proceed to go for each other." Their owners would look on the contest quite demurely for a little while, and then the attempt to part the combatants would generally be made. If this was done genteely and in order all would be well, but if the owner of one of the dogs should happen to kick or strike the other animal a new field of warfare was at once entered upon.—"Strike my dog, strike me" would be heard in a tone that signified business, and at once coats would be taken off, vests thrown aside, suspenders tied tightly around the waist, the sleeve rolled up, the hands spit upon and the saliva rubbed in, and a furious pummelling, biting, scratching, kicking and gouging contest would set in. Sometimes the field of operations would widen and take in nearly all present, so that when peace, blessed peace, again came, bloody noses, broken teeth, bunged eyes, chawed ears, and bruised pates were to be seen in almost every direction. But we must ask pardon of our readers for this digression, for what we intended to say when we commenced this local was, that on last Friday afternoon, Beaver had a dog fight. It was a contest of uncommon vigor. The animals fought and the people looked from their doors, and windows, many, we presume, mentally taking sides with the fierce belligerents. Finally an effort was made to part the viciously disposed brutes and shoe-leather was called into requisition. This was a good thing in one sense, but bad in another—good that it parted the dogs, and bad that it came near hitching a couple of their friends. For a few minutes it seemed that the "wind was going to blow, and the hair to flew," but finally the blood cooled, and quiet was again restored. All of which goes to show that in parting fighting dogs, don't get to kicking and striking one of them and, not the other, lest you hear the ominous and not unmeaning words, "Strike my dog, strike me."

The Case of Rev. Rine—Disclosures as to His Guilt—He is to be Tried by a Jury.—In the Chicago Criminal Court, on Tuesday of last week, the case of Rev. D. I. K. Rine, formerly of Pittsburgh, was called for a hearing. The Judge inquired whether the defense had any motion to make, whereupon counsel stated that, after the damaging disclosures of Miss Brown, they had concluded to let the prosecution proceed, and have the case tried before a Jury. The woman May Brown was in court for the purpose of making any explanation that might be needed, but she was not called for.

It had been arranged among counsel that Rine should be discharged, it being alleged that he was a Methodist minister of good standing in Pittsburgh; that he had found the bonds belonging to Mr. McCormick, and that the charge of larceny had been "set up" on him. The State's Attorney had been requested by the prosecutor to cease the proceedings and dismiss the accused, and it was believed that this course would have been followed on Tuesday morning, had it not been for the damaging disclosures made by Miss Brown. Her statement is that one night, about seven weeks ago, Rine called at her house and asked for her. He asked for a private room, but was shown into the parlor. He in an undertone said he was a lawyer, had been to Missouri collecting papers, and then disclosed to her the contents of the book. He had notes which he said he wanted to get discounted or sold. She saw McCormick's name on the notes, and knew there was something wrong. He refused to tell where or how he got the papers. After counting up what the papers would bring, and believing that he had Miss Brown in his confidence, he left. The next day he returned, bringing with him a boy, Charley Price, a supper in for Saro. He spoke of him to Miss Brown as "an accomplice," and asked her how he would do. Miss Brown, still pretending earnestness, said Price was just the person to help sell the notes. Rine then related to her how he got the bonds. He said he was in the same sleeping car with the man Sears, Mr. McCormick's agent, and that when the latter once went to the wash room of the car, he (Rine) took the things and threw them up over head, above the man's couch, and left them there until Seavers left the car, so that, if they were missed right away, they would not be found in his possession. He then took the bonds and papers and hurried immediately to the Brown house, being afraid, he said, to go to the hotel, where he might be traced. He encouraged Miss Brown with the statement that they had a nice thing of it, if they could only get the notes discounted.

Miss Brown said nothing about the gambling house part of the affair, and as for Price, she said that he had never been to her house before in his life, and she only knew him through Rine, and she did not believe Rine was "taken in" by the boy, for he had told her on the previous day that he would find some one to assist them.

Since Rine has been hauled out Miss Brown says she has had calls from him and his attorney, who have begged her not to disclose her knowledge of the affair; and a man from Pennsylvania who said Rine was a well-to-do minister, very well connected, had also been to see her, and asked her not to tell tales. She told them she could not tell for them. As to Rine's being out of "the bail cases," which are not taken up until after all others are tried, it will probably be some time before it is disposed of.

The Perpetuity of Salvation.—It is *everlasting*. The Gospel is denominated by St. John, Rev. xiv, 6, "The *everlasting* Gospel, which announces the glad tidings of the *everlasting* kingdom of Christ, predicted by Daniel, and represented, as an *everlasting* dominion, which shall not pass away." 7—14. And Jesus, himself, tells us in Mat., xix, 29, "And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, &c., shall receive a hundred fold, and shall inherit *everlasting* life." If we give up anything, however dear to us and valuable, for Christ's sake, we shall have 'ten fold in this life,' and be recompensed in the life which is to come. No man ever did or will, religiously, sacrifice for God in the sense of loss. Oh, young men and women, think rightly, and act nobly now. We read also John third chapter, 3 and 16 verses, "That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have *everlasting* life;" and "he that believeth on the son hath *everlasting* life." And St. Paul asserts also, in Romans, sixth chapter, 22—23 verses, "But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life." So we see, that this salvation having its origin with the *everlasting* Father, is not only a present salvation from the guilt and power of sin, and freely vouch safed to every one that believeth, but it is both a *full* and *everlasting* salvation. "The blood of Christ, cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John, 1—7. And it will never lose its power until all the ransomed of the Lord are saved to *sin no more*. Hallelujah. "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable *are* his judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor? Or who hath first given to him, and it shall be recompensed unto him again? For of him, and through him, and to him, *are* all things: to whom *be* glory for ever. Amen.

"As tapers to the blazing sun,
Or dew-drops to the mighty sea,
Are all the joys of earth and time
To heaven's eternal ecstasy." TRUTH.

"Fiction."—The lecture on "Fiction," delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kerr of Allegheny City, in this place on Tuesday evening of last week, was very interesting, and entirely satisfactory to the audience present. Mr. Kerr has a well cultivated voice and occasionally speaks with great energy and feeling. In his lecture he traversed the whole field of fiction, pointing it out in nature, in art, and "coming down" with just severity on the yellow covered article found too often in the hands of our simpering misses and precocious young men.

For the Beaver Argus.

$82,000,000.—Eighty-two million dollars is a princely sum. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, hold property by a lease given by Robert Edwards a century ago. This lease has recently expired by limitation, and property valued at $82,000,000 rightfully belongs to the heirs of Robert Edwards. Our popular and esteemed friend, Henry Edwards, of Moravia, has recently returned from New York City where he found the lease on record, and at another point full proof that he is the grandson of Robert Edwards who gave the lease. He refuses compromise, and ere long he will be put in possession of his part of this vast property. There are thirty-two descendants of Robert Edwards—each one of whom will be a millionaire success to our genial friend, Henry Edwards. May he live long to enjoy his fortune. His attorneys are sanguine of the success of his claims—having secured possession of the original lease and having found it upon record; having also full and conclusive proof that Henry Edwards, of Moravia, is the grandson of Robert Edwards, who executed the lease. It is well that Trinity Church will be made to surrender to its rightful owners the vast wealth which has, since the expiration of the lease, been withheld from the lineal descendants of Robert Edwards. WYANDOTTE.

Wurtemberg, February 19, 1872.

No trouble with the tensions in the "*Domestic*" Sewing Machine.

Rothschild—The Origin, Meaning and Pronunciation of the Name.—I claim a very limited knowledge of the German language, but the little I do know of it leads me to the conviction that neither the Washington county man nor the Beaver county German is right in regard to the true pronunciation of the name of the great European bankers, the Rothschilds.

In the German language, the only office of the letter *h*, in such positions as that which it occupies in the word *Roth*—which is equivalent to the English word *red*—is to lengthen the sound of the vowel which immediately precedes it. *Roth* in German is, therefore, pronounced *Rote*, with the sound of *o* somewhat prolonged.

Schild is the word from which we derive our English word *shield*, and means precisely the same thing. I am aware that *schild* also means a *sign*, in the sense in which we use that word; but, in the proper name Rothschild, I think it does not mean a *sign*, as we use the term.

Surnames at one time were used by a few only; and in Europe, and especially among families of Gothic origin, they seem to have been derived from the occupation, customs and peculiar characteristics of the persons or families that assumed them. For example, we may suppose that the family that assumed the name of *Leonhart* did so because they were brave, were *lion-hearted* in character. Zimmerman was taken on account of the trade of the family being that of a *room-maker—a carpenter*. *Schwartz* may have attached itself to a family because of their very dark or *black* complexion; and *Kalbfleisch* because the family occupation was that of a dealer in the *flesh of calves*.

This same rule in relation to surnames, it seems, obtained at one period among the Romans, as is proved by the fact that the Emperor Caius was surnamed Caligula from the soldier's boots (*caligae*) which he wore in camp.

Before the invention of gunpowder shields were carried by all soldiers, and differed greatly among different nations in form, material and size; and those carried by the nobles—the leaders in the armies—were, no doubt, of various colors.

The Rothschilds sprang from a noble family, and they got their name from the fact that the old original Rothschilds carried *a red shield*. But I began this article with the intention of giving only the true pronunciation of the word, which I will now do. In the German tongue *d* sounds like *t* in English—like *t* in mint—and *i* sounds like long *e* in English—like *e in sweet*. From these facts it is quite clear, then, that the correct pronunciation of Rothschild is *Rote-sheelt*: and it is equally clear that the name means *a red shield*—not a red *sign*.

Hoping that the public will breathe freer and sleep more soundly after this explanation than it did before, I am the public's most humble and obedient servant. G. L. E.

New Brighton, February 15, 1872.

Ohio River Improvement.—Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, was held in Town Hall, Rochester, on the evening of the 17th inst. The meeting was largely attended, and proceeded to organize by appointing Dr. D. S. Marquis Chairman, and W. S. Shallenberger Secretary.

On motion, the selection of the following named delegates to represent this community in the Cincinnati Convention was duly ratified, viz: Thomas J. Power, Gilbert Pendleton and William B. Dunlap.

On motion, authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of three on resolutions. Messrs. William B. Dunlap, Samuel J. Cross and Dr. A. T. Shallenberger were selected said committee.

Pending the report of committe General Power addressed the meeting by request, upon the relative merits of the plans proposed for the improvement of the river, and upon the vast importance of the work.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented, and on motion, unanimously adopted, separately and as a whole:

WHEREAS, A convention will assemble in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., in the interest of the Ohio River improvement; AND, WHEREAS, the citizens of Rochester and vicinity have met in public meeting, to discuss the objects contemplated in the call for said convention, in order that the delegates they have appointed, may fully represent the wishes of this community in that body; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve the call for the proposed convention, and cherish the hope that a plan for the permanent improvement of our great national highway, may be agreed upon, which will prove eminently thorough and practical; *provided*, however, that nothing be done to interfere with the free and untaxed navigation thereof.

Resolved, That we have unbounded faith in the power and volume of public opinion, if fully aroused and well directed, to convince Congress and the country, of the vast national importance and military necessity of the work.

Resolved, Therefore, that we urge upon the convention the propriety of recommending permanent organizations in every city, town, county and Congressional district, interested in, or cognizant of the immense advantages to be derived from this work, whether sectional, or national

Resolved, That the thanks of the entire river interest are due to Hon. William McClelland and Hon. James S. Negley (Members of the House of Representatives) for the zeal and ability manifested by them in securing the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, rendering inoperative for the space of six months, until fuller investigation could be given it, a very proscriptive clause in the Steamboat Law of last winter.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the county papers and the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and *Post*, with request for publication.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED.

MERTON—McSKIMEN.—On the 31st of January, 1872, at Glasgow, Pa., by the Justice of the Peace, Robert McKago, Mr. James H. Merton, of McKeesport, Pa., to Mrs. Hattie McSkimen, of Wellsville, Ohio.

SCOTT—ROBINGSON.—Monday evening, February 19, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Locke, Mr. J. Madison Scott, of Mansfield, Ohio, to Mrs. Jane C. Robingson, oldest daughter of the late General C. Carter.

New Advertisements.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL THE

'DOMESTIC'

The Domestic is not a new machine, but has been sold, in a small way, for somexix years, during which time the most skilled inventors have labored to simplify or improve, until to-day it is so far ahead of all others as to defy competition.

It has but sixty pieces, counting every part of the Machine and stand, while the Howe Machine contains 244. This will give an idea of its simplicity. It will do work, fine and coarse, that no other machine will attempt, from the finest gossamer to FIFTY thicknesses of dressed muslin; it will sew without change of needle, thread or tension. All movable parts are made of hardened steel and burnished bearings.

IT MAKES NO NOISE WHATEVER,
and the proprietors hereby offer

A Reward of One Hundred Dollars for any other Lock Stitch Machine that will run as light.

The shuttle is a cylinder, without a rivet or spring; can be filled by a blind person, and holds one hundred yards of cotton.

We claim it, and can show, a list of fifty points of superiority over any machine in the market.

To experienced agents the most liberal inducements will be offered. Machines consigned and commissions paid in full, in cash, at the end of each month. A handsome wagon, worth $250.00, furnished without charge, and sufficient time given to purchasers to enable the agent to compete with any Company in the State.

R. W. STEADMAN & CO.,
No 411 Liberty Street,
[Opposite Union Depot.]
feb21,4w PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—Among the bills presented were one conferring additional powers on the Town Council of Rochester; one making Glassgow borough and adjacent farms a separate election district, and one giving the Burgess and Council of New Brighton control of the Beaver and Mercer State Road. A resolution was adopted for 2,000 copies of the Agricultural College Report. The majority of the committee in the McClure-Gray contested election case reported against McClure's right to contest under the existing law—he not having presented his petition within ten days after the organization of the Senate. The minority of the committee reported that McClure had a right to contest, because he presented his petition within ten days after the election in the Fourth District for Senator; and the law contemplated that a hearing should be had, in case of contest. An effort was made to pass a new act relative to contested election cases, but failed by a tie vote. A resolution for drawing a committee in the McClure-Gray case failed by a tie vote. A resolution was offered to alter the act regulating contested election cases, allowing ten days instead of five for the formation of a committee; but it was objected to and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—A bill was reported for regulating contested elections, intended to cover the McClure-Gray case. A bill was introduced allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court on applications to the lower courts for charters for corporations, and alterations thereof. A motion to draw a committee in the McClure-Gray case, after a lengthy discussion was lost by a tie vote. But a bill allowing eight days in which to draw a committee was agreed to. The consideration of the bill to regulate such cases reported from the Judiciary was negatived by a tie vote, afterwards agreed to; but without further action, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company, was indefinitely postponed. The Senate bill allowing till Friday night to draw a committee in the McClure-Gray case, was defeated. A substitute was offered and adopted, and the bill as amended passed to a second reading; but the House refused to suspend the rules to pass the bill finally; and this defeats the election contest—as the five days allowed by

SELECT MISCELLANY.

JNO. BURNS, of GETTYSBURG.

His Career and His Death.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, of February 9th, says: We this week record the death of John L. Burns, known abroad as the "Hero of Gettysburg," which took place on Sunday morning last, in the 78th year of his age. Several years ago he had a stroke of paralysis at Harrisburg, which for some time disabled him and partially impaired his mental faculties. From this attack he had measureably recovered, and for some time had been in excellent health.—On Tuesday of last week he was taken sick at, the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Hagerman, in Mountpleasant township, and died on Sunday morning of pneumonia. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Monday afternoon, the "Gettysburg Zouaves" acting as a military escort. Rev. Mr. Young, of the Methodist church, conducted the military services.

Mr. Burns, we believe, was a native of New Jersey, at least he came to this county from that State many years ago. In his earlier days he was intemperate, but reformed, and for many years not only abstained from the use of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, but was noted for his hostility to the traffic in every form.

With many peculiarities and some weaknesses, he had essentially a strong mind, somewhat cultured by general reading in earlier years. Patriotic in his impulses, he prided himself much in his connection with the war of 1812, and at the breaking out of the rebellion, notwithstanding his advanced age, sought admittance to the military service. He volunteered under the first three months' call, in the company organized by Col. C. H. Buehler, but was not accepted by the mustering-in officer, on account of his age. He next tried to get in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and went to West Chester with the company organized by Hon. Edward McPherson, but was again rejected. Nothing daunted, he went to Washington and got into the wagon service for the time. He was at home in Gettysburg in 1863, and on the first of July, as the First Corps marched to the rear of the Theological Seminary to the relief of Buford's cavalry, then engaged with Lee's advance, Mr. Burns seized his musket and joined the Iron Brigade as it was going into action. He was disabled early in the fight, receiving a ball through the arm and another through the calf of the leg, besides several other minor wounds. Finding himself disabled and the First Corps in retreat, the old man had presence of mind to appreciate the danger of being taken for a "bushwhacker," being in citizen's clothes. He crawled some distance from his gun, and when the rebs came up he denied being in the fight, and represented that he had been to the country seeking for his invalid wife, and was caught between the two armies. This story he repeated to a rebel officer who came up, and the latter ordered him to be cared for. He was carried to his residence in town next day, and his wounds dressed by a rebel surgeon. When the rebs evacuated the town, Dr. C. Horner attended Mr. Burns. He recovered rapidly, and found himself suddenly raised to world-wide notoriety, being "lionized" wherever he went, and his "heroism" celebrated in song and story. His wife died a few years ago, and he leaves no family.

Mr. Burns was in indigent circumstances, depending on daily labor for support. After the battle, he received frequent and generous gifts in money, which he carefully husbanded and finally invested in a small farm in Mountpleasant township, worth about $1,800. Congress, by special act, ordered his name to be enrolled on the Pension list. He also received from the State of Pennsylvania a pension for services in the war of 1812.

Mr. Burns made a will a few weeks ago, in which he ordered $800 to be appropriated to the support of a child of an adopted daughter, and gave the balance of his estate to the Methodist Church of this place. This latter bequest, however, is invalidated by the act of Assembly of 1955, which provides that no bequest to a religious society shall be valid unless made at least one month prior to death. Mr. Burns died within a month after executing this will.

THE BIG GRAPEVINE.

History of the Mammoth Vine of Santa Barbara, California.

The Santa Barbara *Press* says: We are indebted to a friend for a very interesting account of the Big Grapevine, which, as will be seen by reference to our report of real estate transactions, has passed into the hands of an enterprising gentleman from Ohio. He has been fortunate enough to secure a fine tract of land surrounding this noted vine.

The account which we give below is not only interesting, but in the main is strictly accurate. The product of this wonderful vine is quite in keeping with its great size. We are very glad that the property has passed into the hands of an honorable and intelligent American. It is more or less embarrassing for strangers to find themselves standing by this great prodigy, asking questions of the owner who cannot speak a word of English. The vine also needs a little care, and this it would not receive at the hands of its former owner. The account to which we refer, and for which the writer will accept our thanks, is as follows:

This estate has been in the possession of the Dominguez family over three-quarters of a century, being the most noted place in Southern California, attracting tourists from all parts of the globe. It was conveyed by the city authorities of Santa Barbara to Dono Marcella Felix de Dominguez, who has now conveyed it to Mr. Server, of Canton, Ohio. Soon after having made her will, she departed this life at the ripe age of 105 years, leaving 360 lineal descendants. We quote from "Hyatt's Hand Book of Grape Culture:" "Santa Barbara Mammoth Vine—We call this the Mammoth, not so much on account of the size of its fruits, as of its vine, and of its prodigiously prolific bearing properties." He then proceeds to say: "One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful gravevine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara. The planter of the vine was Dona Marcellina Ediz Dominguez, of the earliest expedition to Sonora, before 1870."

This now famous vine, some seventy years since, was the riding-whip of the Spanish lady, presented to her by her lover, which, after the ride, was planted by her, and has now developed into that grand momento of love, the largest and most famous vine in the world.

Beside the old vine is an offspring, only twelve years old, fast approaching the dimensions of the parent, and fully as prolific. Under the genial branches of this youthful vine is a large dancing floor, where, according to the customs of the Spaniards, on the Sabbath days and Sabbath evenings are performed the love dances of the new generation of Spanish lads and lasses in their fandangos, enlivened by the voluptuous swells of music and free drafts of Camulus. Close by reposes the ancient riding-whip, spreading her venerable branches over an area of more than 5,000 square feet of ground, tutelar guardian of the rancho, whose branches intertwine with those of her offspring, and those of a neighboring fig tree, annually laden with blue figs. These people truly have long had the privilege (now passed away) of sitting as well as dancing, under their own vine and fig tree.

According to Hyatt, before the death of the aged Dona, this vine was made to produce more than any known grape vine in America, north or south. Between 1850 and 1860 it had been trailed over some eighty yards in circumference, with a trunk twelve inches in diameter, rising clear eight feet from the ground.

Some years it has borne over six thousand bunches of ripe and sound grapes, or close on to eight thousand pounds, and become the wonder of every resident or sojourner in this part of California. And what is more, for the last thirty years it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family.

Professor Silliman, when he visited it last year, said he never heard of such an immense grapvine in any other country, which is saying a great deal, as he has traveled much in the south of Europe. Charles Loring Brace, in his work of California, refers to this vine, having measured it himself. To-day the trunk of the vine in the thickest place measures four feet four inches in circumference, its branches being supported by fifty-two trellises, having for a number of years produced annually from five to six tons, or from ten to twelve thousand pounds of grapes. It is estimated that during the last sixty years its total yield approximates the enormous product of half a million pounds of grapes, which at five cents per pound, would amount to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rev. Robert Bentley, in his Thanksgiving sermon, delivered at the Union Thanksgiving services, held in the Santa Barbara Congregational Church, Nov. 30, 1871, thus refers to this vine: "A nuncio from Rome, who visited this place not long since, and who in his observations and readings had made the subject of vines a specialty, asserted that the great grapevine in this vicinity is as large again as the famous vine of Fontainbleau in France, larger than any found among the villas in the vicinity of Rome, and surpasses us of which Pliny gives record in his history and travels." The ranchero on which this vine stands is situated on Montecito Creek, and is watered by a stream from the Hot Springs, a mile distant. The land and sea view is unsurpassed, the situation being equi-distant from the Pacific on the south and the Santa Inez mountains on the north.

TEXAS CATTLE.

Production and Effect to Cheapen Beef in the Eastern States.

We find in the last Agricultura Report an article on Texan cattle and the effect which their production has had to cheapen beef in the Eastern States. More than half a century ago, the Spanish authorities in Mexico made great efforts to secure immigrants into Texas, and as a result of their efforts, the coast region from Sabine to the Rio Grand, a rich and fertile belt of land from thirty to sixty miles broad, was settled by Spanish and American emigrants who brought with them their native breeds of cattle. Under remarkably favorable circumstances of climate and pasturage, these amalgamated into a common stock, combining in a large degree the better points of the constituent breeds. When the war for Texan Independence broke out, the owners of the cattle were driven off and the animals run wild. In 1848 the business of cattle raising in this tract was resumed, and it received a great impetus during the late war from the high demand for beef. Some of the ranches owned by these cattle lords cast the possessions of Job quite in the shade. The Santa Cabrutas ranch, on the Santa Cabrutas river, owned by Col. Richard King, embraces 42,000 acres of land, stocked with 65,000 cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,050 sheep, and 8,000 goats. To manage these flocks; 300 Mexican herdsmen are constantly employed, and 1,000 saddle horses are kept in constant requisition. Every year Col. King brands 12,000 calves, and sells 10,000 fat cattle. The proceeds he lays out in stock.

There are two ways of disposing of them. Along the coast the animals are shipped in vessels to New Orleans and other markets. Further up they are driven up to Abilene, in Kansas, and shipped by rail. Before the war prices were very low. Stock cattle only brought from $1 to $5 per head, and beeves were only about twice as much. The price, however, has been continually advancing. Last fall a convention of stock-raisers was held in Live Oak county, and the following tariff of prices was fixed; For first class animals, $18 per head; for second class, $15, and for third class, $11.

Since the stock business proved so profitable on the coast, people settled on the uplands, where the range was greater. One of those who have made a great success in this region is Mr. John Hitson. Eighteen years ago he was toiling in Rhoa county, Tennessee, trying to clear a little land for corn and wheat. Disgusted with the prospect of having to work all his life in order to get a place in which to work, he sold his land and with sixty cows and nine brood mares, emigrated to Texas. He now owns 50,000 acres of land and as many head of cattle.

The great depot for the shipment of these Texas cattle is the station of Abilene, Kansas. Here are found plenty of pasturage and water, and a railroad ready to carry the stock directly to market. Some idea may be obtained of the immensity of the trade when we state that in 1870 the shipments amounted to 125,000 head. The Union Pacific Railroad has made great efforts to attract this trade by establishing a similar depot at Schuyler, twenty-five miles west of Omaha, and by lowering the rates of freight. Although this point is two hundred miles north of Abilene, necessitating a drive of that length, yet the business reached in 1870, 10,000 Texans and over 9,000 Western cattle. All of the Western roads running into this section have followed this policy of offering special facilities for this trade, and the fact that such large numbers have been shipped to Illinois to be fattened is a proof of its extent.

The effect thus far has been to lower the price of meat, and in some sections of the east bitter complaint is made. Producers declare that they cannot compete with the cheap beef of the plains, inasmuch as their climate necessitates expensive buildings to protect stock from the severity of the weather, and a supply of food for five months in the year, whereas on the plains, the dry grass, in the winter, is so much better than hay that cattle actually grow fat upon it sooner than on green grass. The importance of obtaining a cheap supply of meat is leading the attention of the public more and more to this fact in the West, for without it, at the present rate of advance, meat would soon be scarce in our crowded centers as in the old world, where the working people only get it at Christmas.

Dyspeptic Consumption.

This is a form of disease in which the stomach sympathizes with the lungs, and it is very hard to cure the lungs when the stomach and the digestive organs are impaired. People will see at once the folly of taking squills and ipecac and paregoric and medicines of a nauseating tendency; in fact there is no form of lung disease in which they are admissible. The old plan of weakening the patient to weaken the disease, has long since been found out, to not only be useless, but even hurtful. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* not only heals the lungs, but it strengthens the stomach, cleanses the blood, promotes expectoration and builds up the constitution. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* is founded on the correct principles of cure, and bids fair to introduce new and valuable knowledge in the cure of all lung and throat diseases. The Doctor has published some of the most important cures ever effected by the use of medicines, and published a pamphlet containing them, which will be sent to any one desiring it, free of charge. Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or four bottles at one time for $5. The Doctor's office for consulting in all lung or chronic diseases, is at 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, from 10 a. m., until 3 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

Its Singular Grandeur—Daring Feats.

[From the New York Evening. Post.]

It is a curious fact that the Natural Bridge seems to possess more interest for European than American travelers. The former look upon this and Niagara as the wonders of the Western Continent; and the most thorough examinations of the Natural Bridge, and the most elaborate and scientific accounts written of it have been written by foreigners. The questions that arrest them all, and which science seems powerless to answer, are—What is the origin of this wonderful arch? how, and by what power was it produced? Various theories of volcanic upheaval and attrition of water have been advanced, but these are all set aside in the report of a French engineer of pre-eminent ability, sent by the Comte de Rochambeau, to examine and measure this world famous curiosity. In his report, which is exceedingly interesting as well as thoroughly scientific, occurs this forcible sentence: "The rocks being of a calcareous nature, exclude every idea of a volcano, which, besides, cannot be reconciled with the form of the bridge and its adjacent parts. If it be supposed that it is the effect of a current of water, we must suppose, likewise, that this current had the force to break down and carry to a great distance a mass of five thousand cubic fathoms, for there remains not the slightest trace of such an operation." A fact which must be noticed by the most casual observer, is the entire absence of rocks "confusedly hurled" around or below the arch, which would witness to such a convulsion of nature. The Frenchman, in conclusion, asserts that the Natural Bridge is "the direct work of the Creator;" and in this opinion he is supported by numerous scientific men.

It seems useless to attempt a description of the Natural Bridge, for no words can give any adequate idea of its singular grandeur. The most impressive view is obtained from below. On the top, which is some sixty feet higher than Niagara, the feeling, but for the fact of knowing that you stand on one of the most stupendous works of nature—would differ little from what is experienced at other grand elevations. The wide extended landscape spread before you distracts the attention, and the bridge is simply a part of it. But looking up from below we realize nothing save the arch springing up into the sky, and towering so far above us that the huge rocks on its summit seem like pebbles that a child might toss, and the giant evergreens that sentinel its edge like tufts of fairy moss. The rugged grandeur of the abyss is more striking by contrast with the loveliness of the surrounding scenery. The fissure is about ninety feet wide. From the surface of the water to the summit of the bridge is about two hundred and forty feet; to the under side of the arch about two hundred feet. This, however, is the measurement of only one side of the arch, which is not entirely perfect, the mountain being higher on one side than the other. Few persons have courage enough to stand on the edge of the summit and look over into the abyss beneath. In the words of Jefferson, "You involuntarily fall on your hands and knees, creep to the parapet and cautiously look over." Even this becomes in a moment unendurable. Many of the trees on the summit are twisted into most curious and fantastic shapes, probably by the force of the wind, which here in winter must hold high carnival.

High up on the face of the rock, carved by his own hand, is the name of George Washington. Many attempts have been made to reach the summit by climbing the sides of the arch, but none have been successful. The person who most nearly accomplished this feat, the only one, I believe, who has ever reached a point higher than that where Washington inscribed his name, was Mr. James Piper, afterwards a member of the Virginia Legislature, but at the time of this adventure a student of Washington College, Lexington. Years ago, in some of the school reading-books, was found the account of Washington's attempt to ascend the Natural Bridge, and in connection with it, a story of still more reckless daring, the heroine of which was a lady, Miss Randolph, a celebrated Virginia belle. With a party of friends she visited the Natural Bridge. They reached the summit, but few of them had courage to approach the edge and look over into the abyss below. From the side of the bridge had once grown a tree, which was broken off in a storm, so that now only the stump remained, projecting over the abyss, with quite a broad chasm between it and the bridge. A gentleman of the party, pointing to it, said that he did not believe there lived a person of sufficient nerve to step out on that stump and stand there. Scarcely had he uttered the words when Miss Randolph sprang from the bridge to the stump, where on a point so narrow that it scarcely afforded a foothold, she stood a moment suspended, as it seemed, in mid-air; then with another spring returned to the bridge, and dared the gentlemen to do the same. We are told that in the age of chivalry loyal knights dared even greater dangers than this for the sake of a pair of bright eyes, but nineteenth century prudence declined.

Besides the Natural Bridge, Virginia boasts three great natural wonders, either of which would, with railroad facilties for reaching them, become as celebrated and as popular places of resort as Niagara or the White mountains. Haw's Nest, on the New river, nine miles from the White Sulphur Springs, where there is a perpendicular cliff of one thousand feet above the river, declared by Miss Martineau to have produced a greater effect on her mind than Niagara itself; Weir's Cave, near Staunton, two thousand five hundred feet beneath the earth, and hung with sparkling stalactites; and the Peaks of Otter, a short distance south of the Natural Bridge, spoken of by Jefferson as affording one of the grandest views in our country. The summit is four thousand two hundred and sixty feet above the ocean level, and the view from the east side embraces the whole country to the shores of the Atlantic. Equally wonderful and interesting is the Natural Tunnel, through which a stream of water passes under an arch of seventy feet in elevation, with twice that thickness of superincumbent earth.

Virginia has a greater extent of mountain country than any State east of the Rocky Mountains, though her mountains do not attain the same elevation as those of New Hampshire and North Carolina. The highest is High Top, in Grayson county, six thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate of this mountain region is healthy and delightful. It is entirely free from the bilious and intermittent fevers that prevail near the coast, and no warmer than Northern New York or New Hampshire. The artist, the lover of nature and the mere pleasure-seeker may here find unbounded satisfaction and delight; and medicinal springs, more numerous than in any other part of the Union, commend their healing qualities to the valetudinarian. It needs only that the railroads of Virginia shall be completed, with regular connections, and workings so systematized as to make the beauties as accessible as those of the Northern States, to secure to her a large share of that prosperity which is the natural result of extensive travel.

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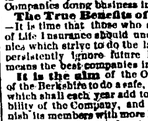

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 31 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

New SEEDS and PLANTS

SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Our Seed and Plant-Catalogues for 1872

Numbering 175 pages, and containing

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Each worth twice the price of Catalogues, mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cents.

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Miscellaneous.

ORGANIZED 1851.

BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty-five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment, and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured during the second year and three days of the third year. If you die during the two years and three days, your family will receive the full amount of the Policy, less only the overdue premium and interest.

One Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days, Two Annual Payments will keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 14 days. This protection applies to any age, and is expressed in every Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GREENE, late of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $3,500; but, owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1870.

I have this day received (at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street), **Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars,** this being the full amount due to his widow, after deducting the overdue payments and interest.

W. B. HARRISON, 107 Broadway.

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payment when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter, and if death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company's is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance,

—It is time that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business (and persistently ignore future liabilities,) are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends.—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase, the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non-payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into Cash.

EBEN ALLISON, Agent.

Beaver, Pa., Sept18;1y

☞ NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Spring Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—ED.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
NEW BRIGHTON PA.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

DRY - GOODS,

New Fall Stock

JUST RECEIVED BY

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER.

OUR STOCK OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY - GOODS

IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CONSISTING OF

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, JEANS, WATER-PROOF,

PLAIN FLANNELS,

BARRED FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

CLOAKING, PRINTS,

DELAINES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MERINOS,

GINGHAMS, CHECKS,

TOWELING, DENIM,

DRILL, PAPER MUSLIN, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,

COTTON BATTING, SHAWLS,

SHIRTS, WOOLEN YARN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:

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PANTS, VESTS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

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A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

BOOTS.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

SHOES AND GUM SHOES,

ALL PURCHASED LOW AND WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL

ADVANCE ON COST.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO KEEP UP OUR USUAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, FLOUR,

GRAIN, MILL-FEED, SALT, LIME CEMENT.

HARDWARE:

NAILS,

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WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PUTTY, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,

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Wooden Pumps

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

ALL HEAVY GOODS, DELIVERED WITHIN A REASONABLE

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WE ALSO FURNISH OUR CUSTOMERS WITH COAL AT THE MARKET PRICE.

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TENEMENTS,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE

IN AND NEAR THE

Borough of Rochester,

FOR SALE AND RENT

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S. J. CROSS.

May3-1y:chd my31-nov1.

Miscellaneous.

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GOLD WATCHES.

$9, $12, $15, $18.

We have recently brought our *Oroide Gold Metal* to such perfection that it is difficult for the best judges to distinguish it from gold. The $9 watches are with patent escapement movements; in appearance, and for time, equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jewelled patent levers; equal to $150 gold watches. The $15 are the same as the last, but of a finer finish; equal to one costing $175. And the $18 watches are of a fine finish with full jewelled American movements, equaling gold ones worth $200. They are all in hunting cases, gentlemen and ladies' sizes, and warranted for time and wear, by special certificates.

Also, elegant designs of Gent's and Ladies' Chains, from $1 to $5; and Jewelry of all kinds.

Goods sent C. O. D. Customers permitted to examine the goods they order, before paying bill, on payment of express charges. When 6 of each are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch of the same kind free. For further particulars send for circular. Address

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dec6;3m

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AMERICAN WASHER

PRICE, $5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$8.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

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Constantly on hands, and made to order.

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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—1y

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FOR GOOD SUGARS,

FOR GOOD SPICES,

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Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4;1y

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AND

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Election Notice.

Darlington Cannel Coal R. R. Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company are hereby notified